BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814, [NUMBER 1129.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, the General Treasury at the Presidency, which was on the 13th instant opened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal until further Orders, is closed from this date.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th April 1814.

Government Advertisement.

ON Monday the 2d May, after the General Sales will be put up to public auction sundry uncleared lots of the Sale of Damaged Goods held on the 15th of March last, consisting of

Broad Cloth coarse,
Medleys Superfine,
Cassimere,
Mock ditto,
Camblet,
Jean white, a remnant,
Cotton Knitting,
Blankets,
Plush,
Floor Cloth, old,
Pitch, 1 Cask,

A few unclaimed lots of English Chintz and Table Linen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
Impt. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
Import Warehouse Office,
20th April 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Tenders of Tonnage, for bringing to the Presidency, from Broach, on Pattamars, or Gallivats. Two thousand, (2000) Bales of the Honorable Company's Raw Cotton, will be received by the Marine Board, on Monday next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon.

The Tenders must specify, the rate of freight per Bale; and the Boats are required, to proceed to Broach, immediately they shall have undergone the usual survey.

The Marine Board will at the same time receive Tenders of Tonnage for removing two Companies of Invalids from Fort Victoria, to Malwan; further particulars may be known on application to this Office.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Sec. Marine Board.

BOMBAY
Marine Board Office,
22d APRIL 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર હાંથી આપીએચજે

આવતા શીમવારને દીને બપોરે ૫

લાક ૧૧ નાં મરીન બોરડ પરપોજલ લે

શે બાબત એજે શ્રી લટુચથી શરકારની કુતી ગાંશડી ૨૦૦૦ શ્રી મુબાઇ મધે પોહોચતી કરે પતેમારી લરે છમા ગલ બત લરીને અતરે લાવે *

તે પરપોજલ મધે નોલનો લાવ દર ગાંશડી એકનો લખે તથા એ બારકશો તછ્યાર જોછએ જે તરત શ્રી લટુચ ર વાનાં થાએ ને બીજુ એજે જેમ અશલ શરવી કરેછે તે પરમાણે શરવી કરશે *

શ્રી મરીન બોરદ મધે તેજ દીને ને તેજ વખતે પરપોજલ લેશે બાબત એજે છનવાલીદ શીપાઇ ની કંપની બેએશ્રી પ્રોટ વીકટોરેથી તે શ્રી માલવાંન લઇજા એ એ બાબે બીજી ખબર શ્રી મરીન બોરડ મધે પુછે આથી માલુમ પરશે *

તા ૨૨ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of FATIMA BEBEE Widow of MAHOMED JAFFER JALALL late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been Committed by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MEAH MAHOMED ALLY bin SHAIK HUSSON MOOSA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant; all Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 22d April 1814.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN THE

MARINE YARD,

On MONDAY the 25th Instant,

By permission of the Superintendant of Marine,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE GOOD SUBSTANTIAL SHIP

SULTANA,

(Built entirely of Teak at Java)

WITH all her Stores, as she now lays at her Moorings in Bombay Harbour. The Sultana carries 4,000 Peculs or about 3,500 Bags of Rice, and is admirably adapted for the Eastern Trade; as she shifts without ballast, she is just out of Mazagon Dock in good repair, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expence; further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, a list of Stores may be seen on application to Captain Kempt.

Bombay, 23d April 1814.

જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે

મરીન બોરદ મધે શીમવારને દીને

તા ૨૫ મી આપ્રેલ મહીનાનીએ બપો

રે ૫લાક ૧૨ નાં મરીનનાં બુપરછનટે નદેટનાં હોદ્દામથી *

વાંકાંણ એક શાહુ મરછુત નાંમે બુલ તાંનાં તેહેનાં શારવે શાંમાંન બુધાં એ વાંકાંણ હાલ શ્રી બુબાછનાં બારાં મધેછે તેમધે * પીકલ ૪૦૦૦ છમા ચોખાની ગુણ ૩૫૦૦ ને આશારે લીએછે એ વાંકાં ણ મશારફની તરફનાં વેપારને લાએફછે ને એ વાંકાંણ વગાર નાકાવે ચાલેછે * એ વાંકાંણ કુવદાં શ્રી મજગાંમની ગો દી મધે રપેર થાકુછે ને શારર મોકલવા ને તછ્યારછે જે થોરા ખરચમો જાએ એ બાબે આગાલ ખબર વેચતી વખતે જાહેર થાશે હેનાં શાંમાંનનુ લીશટ કપ તાંન કંપની મરજ હીધાથી દેખારશે *

તા ૨૩ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWO COMMODIOUS WELL BUILT

HOUSES,

THE one Upper-roomed, the other lower-roomed, with Compound, Garden, and a Water Tank, pleasantly situated by the Water side in the North East part of Mazagon Village, close to the old Fort, and commanding an excellent view of the Harbour.

Further particulars will be made known on application to BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

Bombay. 23d April 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next,

At their Rooms,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Glass Ware &c —One Four light and one Six light Lustre, An Organ, &c. &c.

Also, a few Dozens of Beer and Brandy and a few Small Cases of Gin.

Bombay, 23d April 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS,

VARIOUS Articles of House-hold Furniture, Wine, Beer and other Liquors the property of Gentlemen who have lately left the settlement. At 12 o'Clock will be put up and sold without reserve, a handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse with Bridle and Saddle.

Bombay, 23d April 1814.

Boyce Kempt & Co.

On WEDNESDAY next,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract,

A beautiful and highly finished two Horse Shigram Poe. It holds four persons, quite conveniently, and is almost new.

Bombay, 23d April 1814.

TO BE LET

And may be entered into immediately,

A most commodious and desirable Upper Roomed Dwelling House at Byculla, opposite to Doctor CHRISTIE'S the property of Colonel ROBERT HUNT. Further particulars will be made known on application to Mr. J W. TASKER.

Bombay 23d April 1814.

A CARD.

ALL Persons indebted to Major General S. WADDINGTON by Bond, Book, or other Account, are requested to pay the same to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co. his Agents and Constituted Attornies, and all Persons who have claims are desired to prefer them for adjustment without delay.

Bombay 19th April 1814.

A CARD.

IT is particularly requested, that ADVERTISEMENTS, intended for Insertion in this Paper, may be sent to the Office before 2 o'Clock of the Afternoon of FRIDAY; It is also, requested that orders for their publication may accompany the Advertisements.

THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th APRIL 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency on his Private concerns to Lieutenant Colonel H. Osborne Commanding at Broach, and to permit him to be absent from his station until the end of the present month.

BOMBAY CASTLE 20th APRIL 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments in the Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Gideon Colquhoun and Robert Eckford to be full Surgeons vice Wallace and Armstrong struck off the strength of the Establishment. The dates of Rank to be determined hereafter.

Assistant Surgeon Wallace to be Deputy Medical Store-keeper to the Poonah subsidiary Force, Vice Eckford promoted.

Assistant Surgeon George Ogilvie to be attached to the Court of Circuit and Appeal in Guzerat vice Wallace.

BOMBAY CASTLE 21st APRIL 1814.

The furlough granted to Ensign George Taylor of 1st Bat. 2d Regiment Native Infantry, by the Government Order of the 7th October 1812, and extended to the 1st ultimo by the Order of the 4th February last, is prolonged to the 1st of June next.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

On Wednesday arrived the Caroline of this Port, Captain T. D. Finney from the Isle of France; having left that place on the 21st of February. This arrival brings no additional public news of any kind. We understand generally that the state of the Markets was low, and that the Commerce of the Islands is by no means in a flourishing state. A report which was circulated at the Mauritius by way of a hoax, had spread no small degree of consternation amongst the French Inhabitants. It was said that in any pacific arrangements which might be ultimately settled between the Belligerents in Europe, it had been determined to give up these Islands to the *Russians!* with a view of extending more widely the commercial relations of that vast Empire.

We have made some further Extracts from the English papers received by the Vestal and particularly recommend to the perusal of our Readers an interesting Letter of Lord Wellington's to the Spanish Government relative to the removal of General Castanos.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Keath, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Ensign John Hopkins, H. M. 2d Bat. 56th Regt.
DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Ovans.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

April 15th Arrived Ship Eliza Captain Henry Roberts from Persian Gulph.

April 15th Sailed Emam Ship Sullemanshaw Naiquadah Shaik Culphan to Madras.

18th Ditto H. C. Extra Ship Minerva Captain John Anderson, to England.

19th Ditto H. C. Extra Ship Lord Forbes Captain L. O. Edwards to London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 2d H. M. Ship Acorn, Captain G. Henderson, from Calcutta. 3d, Ship Rahimshaw, Capt. R. I. Best, from Bombay, and Point de Galle 3d March.

4th. Brig Madras Packet, Captain W. Hitchins, from Rangoon 12th March. 7th Ship Hydrose, Nicoda Hoosain Coory, from Point de Galle.—8th, Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas Williams, from Mauritius 2d February and Point de Galle 25th March.

DEPARTURES—April 2d, Ship Perseverance, Captain W. Clealand, to Calcutta.—6th, Brig Countess of Loudon, Captain M. Pike, to Mafulipatam and Coringa.—7th Ship Chichester, Captain B Blake, to Covelong.

BOMBAY 19TH APRIL

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

Punning is always inexcusable, and particularly so, when it is impossible to make out the meaning of the pun: I had tortured my brains to no purpose from Saturday last till Wednesday morning respecting the marriage of your Mr. and Miss Marton; when I was happily relieved by the perusal of a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Gazette on the subject. I had just before that, determined in my own mind, to use a slang phrase, that your pun was "*all my Eye (i) and Betty* MARTON," but it is now as plain as possible that your Eye (i) was not where it should have been when that pun was printed. There is only one part of the Letter just alluded to which has thrown me into another brown study: the writer has signed his name IOTA, and turned the (I) the wrong way, now though I hate punsters I am always in a fidget till I have made out their meaning, and the only explanation I can possibly give to this strange signature is, that the writer wished to tell us that he *squints*, and if I may judge from the manner in which the (eye) (I) is turned by the Printer, he must be a very ugly fellow.

Yours Obediently,
I. C. U.

Calcutta Intelligence.

APRIL 1,

Law Intelligence.—Their Lordships the Judges met on Monday last, for the despatch of business, and it being the last day but one of the second term of the present year, they proceeded to take under consideration, the late act of the British legislature which directs, that four sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery shall be holden annually by the Supreme Court;—their Lordships, we understand agreed that these should take place, on the 7th of January, 1st of March, 15th of June and 22d of October, in each year.

The private of the artillery, who was sentenced to be shot on Monday last, has received the pardon of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, on condition of his being transported for life.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

The advices from the Mauritius, by the brig Minerva, (whose arrival we noticed in our Monday's extra,) are far from being of a satisfactory nature, so far as they regard the state of the markets, which are represented in letters from commercial persons to be uniformly low;—Bengal piece goods were a complete drug, owing to the great quantity of coarse cloths, recently imported from England; Bengal rice is quoted at from 36 to 38 livs. per bag of 150 pounds; there was no demand for cotton; Benares sugar averaged 8 dollars per 100 pounds, and Dacca soap is quoted at from 20 to 22 sols.

We regret very sincerely to have ascertained by the Gazettes received by this opportunity, the melancholy result of the investigation instituted in October last, by His Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius, into the fate of several of the passengers and crew of the Emma transport, who (our readers may remember) went on shore at Madagascar, and were there left by the commander, after a fruitless search for them; it appears upon diligent inquiry, that the boat in which they left the vessel upset, by which two of the crew were drowned,—that the remainder were hospitably received by the natives, and that they had after a lapse of some time embarked on board a pirogue, deeply laden for Tamatave, where they hoped to procure a passage to the Isle; but they were fated to experience a watery grave, for the vessel had scarcely quitted the shore when a gale arose in which she upset, and all the Englishmen, together with a great number of the natives unhappily perished:—Messrs. Bourblane, Rance, Stirling and Want, were the names of the gentlemen, who had been appointed to fill certain civil offices at the Mauritius, who lost their lives on this occasion.

In the government paper of the 1st of January we find it mentioned, that Mr. Fleming, of the 22d regiment, had been attacked in the streets by a black, by whom he was severely wounded with a sabre in the neck,—the blow cutting through Mr. Fleming's stock and silver buckle: no particulars have transpired, but we are happy to find it added, that Mr. F. was in a fair way of recovery.

A vessel arrived at Port Louis, on the 5th of January, from Jersey, with a cargo of champaigne, claret, oil, & a variety of French wines:—the bon-vivants of Calcutta will rejoice at this information, as it is likely that a portion of these good things will find their way to the eastern metropolis.

JAVA.

By the Gazettes from this place, brought round by the Java Packet, we learn that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor was expected daily at Batavia, having arrived at Butenzorg, on his return from his tour through the several provinces of the island.

The H. C.'s European regiment was in cantonments at D'Noyo, near Sourabaya.

The ships Hope, Coromandel and Isabella, have obtained licences from government, to proceeded from Batavia to Europe; the Coromandel takes a cargo of prize coffee, which we rejoice to state has met with a more favorable sale than was anticipated.

THE CONTRAST
OR
OPINIONS ON INDIA

A gentleman lately arrived from England, has favoured us with a note of a conversation, which we are happy to introduce to the reader, in the words of our correspondent.

I was present at the following conversation, which took place at the house of a friend, a few days before my departure from London; it was carried on by three gentlemen lately returned from India, with great skill, animation and dexterity and discovered such a fund of colloquial pleasantry, whimsical opposition of character, and extemporaneous sprightliness of fancy, as I am persuaded will prove acceptable to many of your readers, and entitle it to a place in your paper.

An old country gentleman, who made one of the party, and who had lately come to town, with the hope of procuring an appointment for his son in India, addressed one of the gentlemen, and begged he would have the goodness to favor him with some account of the country he had so lately come from, and to which he was about to send his son; he had heard, he said, but little of India, and that little was contradictory and unsatisfactory, and therefore he was anxious to have the opinion of a gentleman, whose experience would enable him to give a just and impartial statement of that valuable and interesting peninsula.

Sir, replied the Indian gentleman, I am ready to satisfy your curiosity as far as in my power, but first let me entreat you to keep your son at home.

"But Sir, there is no other way of providing for him."

Sir, there are many ways of providing for a young man without sending him to India, and I am sure any is preferable to perpetual transportation; if the young gentleman is idle and sedative, make him a taylor: a knight of the thimble, is perhaps as respectable as many other knights, and you'll have him courted by every man of fashion in the metropolis:—this, Sir, is one way of providing for him: but should he dislike sitting crossed legged, and shews at the same time muscular strength and activity, you can make him a porter, or a coalheaver, or a waterman or a chairman; but Sir, if you have any regard for your son, you will prevent his going out to India. If the gentleman however shews a vagrant disposition, and is resolutely determined on a change of climate, you have doubtless interest sufficient to get him aboard one of the whalers in the northern seas.—A short period will shew him the vanity of wandering, and preserve him from Indian exile.

Sir, my opinions may appear singular, and my prejudices perhaps unfounded, but a period of 25 years spent in that country, will add some weight to my assertions and leave my impartiality, I trust, unquestioned. That there are people of contrary opinions, I will not pretend to question, but they are generally those whose experience is little, or whose success on their arrival made them view every thing through the pleasing medium of promotion or pleasure; like the young lady, who having luckily got a husband three weeks after her arrival, wrote home to her friends in the commencement of the honey-moon, that the black men were very amiable, and Calcutta a perfect paradise.

Of the deleterious effects of the climate, no language can convey an idea. The fogs and pestilential vapours in the Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Bali, Macassar and Celebes, are odoriferous gales, when compared to those of India, and I look upon the Inhabitants in the vicinity of the Bohun Upas, as truly enviable to those in every part of Hindoostan; they who reside near the poison tree, are only incommoded when the wind blows from a certain quarter, but in India, every gale carries disease on its wings, and leaves bile and debility behind it.

During the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes, there is scarcely any place of shelter or protection in the country. The houses are burnt down with lightning, or blown away in a whirlwind, the inhabitants swept away in the inundations and all nature seems overwhelmed in ruin and desolation.

A man who has spent a few years in Hindoostan, may be distinguished from all others, by his meagre appearance and debilitated frame: a weak, "lack lustre eye," protuberant bones concave cheeks, long spindle shanks, and wide ill made pantaloons! with as much colour as you can discover in a withered cabbage leaf, and as little fire as in a worn out flint. In short, he is a bundle of infirmity; a walking automaton; a miserable Sir Andrew Aguecheek; a mere qui hye!

To prove that I have myself experienced the effect of climate, I have only to mention the number of empty pill boxes left behind me in Bengal, which may be fairly estimated at 3,900; this will be allowing an average of three calomel pills a week (and I believe no man can exist on less) with 7,797 ounces of salts besides gallons of castor oil, jalaps &c. &c. Sir, a man who has dragged on a miserable existence of twenty five years, fed on calomel and salts, with no other beverage than congee and water gruel, may be allowed to give his opinion of the climate.

I therefore repeat again, that rather than send my son to the East Indies, I would provide him with a cutler's wheel and make him perambulate the streets at home to the tune of.

Razors to grind O'!

Having given you an impartial sketch of country and climate, allow me to say a few words of the inhabitants and the society. The former indeed deserve no consideration, they are Hottentots, with only this difference, that they posses all the bad, with none of the good qualities of the thick lipped generation: their four cardinal vices, are lust, lying, avarice and hypocrisy, and their whole creed, a system of cunning, cruelty, conspiracy, and corruption: what the Arabian Satirist said of the Inhabitants of a certain city, is verified in them; that there is not a man among them who can generously give, nor a woman who can virtuously refuse.

The European society in India, may be divided into two classes, the formal and the familiar, one is all ceremony and silence, the other all levity and noise; among the formalists if you have the misfortune to be invited, you experience a similar sort of gratification to that of a man suddenly summoned before a council of the illuminati, an unsociable groupe of heterogeneous beings, who neither know nor seem desirous of knowing each other: the rich look proud, dull and supercilious, the poor meek, obsequious and dejected—the ladies simper and flutter their fans, the gentlemen grin and drum with their fingers—forced in this manner to endure three hours of melancholy silence, you at last steal out of the room hungry, drowsy, faded and grumbling, lamenting your hard lot, and execrating the musquitoes!

The old gentleman here looked a good deal astonished and, I believe, began seriously to think of keeping his son at home, when another of the gentlemen present, begged leave to say a few words in vindication of the country:—he had himself served 23 years in India, and was therefore entitled to some little attention. The harangue, he said of his Bengal friend, reminded him of the miseries and dolorous complaints of Messieurs. Tasty and Sensative, and the surprising adventures of Will Marvel in the Idler, yet he was unwilling to look upon him as one of those hypochondriacs who take delight in tormenting themselves and frightening others, and who are never pleased but when they are "warbling out their groans" and making every one melancholy round them he was well acquainted with the poetical imagination of his friend, his love of burlesque, his marvellous adventures, Utopian descriptions and practical paradoxes, and was willing to attribute the whole of his surprising narrative to these causes, rather than to any predetermined plan of imposing on the credulity of the company,—But he could not, he said, remain silent and hear a country like India either satirized or abused, a country that no unprejudiced man ever parted from, but with regret, or mentioned but with admiration. Of which the air is salubrious, the soil fruitful and the inhabitants wise and benevolent—"where every blast shakes spices from the trees, and every month drops fruit upon the ground; where all the diversities of the world are brought together, the blessings of nature selected, and its evils extracted and excluded." He hoped no one would look on this as an exaggerated panegyric, he spake from long experience and rigid impartiality, and had nor other desire than that of effacing the unfavourable impression which the last gentleman's invective against India had made on their minds. In a country, however, in which he had passed 23 years of uninterrupted happiness, amidst all the delights and gratifications of social life, and all the charms and allurements of an enlightened and hospitable society it would be difficult perhaps to repress his feelings, or to speak of the country in any other terms than those of rapture and enthusiasm; but his object was not to increase wonder, but to lessen prejudice, and if he succeeded in that, he had little ambition of being looked on as an elegant romancer. Of the dreadful effects of the climate, as related by his friend, many were imaginary, and many proceeded from very different causes. It was not surprising that those who passed twelve hours in bed, and employed the other twelve in gormandizing, smoking, and tipling, should complain of bile and debility and enumerate their empty pill boxes and medical prescriptions. There was one thing indeed surprised him, and that was, how they were able so long to continue their destructive habits of debauchery, or by what

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perverſity of judgment they could impute to the climate what evidently proceeded from intemperance and idleneſs.

But if there was nothing in India but diſeaſe and debility, he would be glad to know, what peculiar advantages they had to boaſt of at home. Of the climate, no one ſurely would be hardy enough to make any forced panegyrics, a climate, perhaps, more variable and pernicious than any in the known world, and which occaſioned colds, catarrhs, melancholy and conſumptions, and added more to our bills of mortality in a week, than were to be found in an Indian obituary for a year.

Of ſociety in England, he could not be ſuppoſed to know much:—he had been 23 years in India, and never felt a deſire to leave it, till required by the urgency of his private affairs, and now that he was at home, his only wish was to get back:—He ſaw nothing but great expenſe, with little comfort; and great oſtentation, with little to ſhew; he was purſued, inſulted, and harraſſed in every ſtreet, by beggars, bona robas, and hackney coachmen, and had ſcarcely ever viſited a public place of amuſement, without finding, on his return, his pockets picked.

The ſentiments of the third Indian gentleman, which I am told were in direct oppoſition to both the above opinions, I unfortunately could not ſtop to hear.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 5, 1814.

We learn that His Excellency Sir Samuel Hood is expected to leave Point de Galle in a few days, for the Eaſtward—Lady Hood has not yet completed her tour in the upper provinces of Bengal.

The Supreme Court has been occupied ſince Monday the 28th ultimo, in hearing an important cauſe, that has been long pending; in which, the Honorable Company are Complainants, and Mr. Sherſon, of the Civil Service, on this Eſtabliſhment, is one of the Defendants.—We underſtand, the Honorable the Judges will deliver their opinions tomorrow, on this intereſting ſubject.

Moſt ſincerely and heartily do we congratulate our readers, on the glorious and cheering intelligence that we have ſubmitted to them ſubſequently to our laſt regular publication. Intelligence, which is not only more favorable than the moſt ſanguine mind could have predicted, but which ſeems, in ſubſtance at leaſt, to bring with it the moſt credible ſtamp of authenticity. Should the information which has been brought by the Veſtal be confirmed even to the extent of ſucceſsful reſiſtance by the Allies, againſt the convulsive but powerful effort which Bonaparte made againſt them, we may rationally conclude, that he will never regain ſufficient force to renew the ſtruggle with advantage—Such was the ſyſtem of his warfare—and ſuch the elements which conſtituted his power—that for a ſeaſon the ſurrounding nations could neither comprehend the one, nor apply an adequate reſiſtance to the other—Wielding, as it were, by a ſingle Arm, the mighty weapon, that ſubdued every State in its turn—and acquiring by the effect of every blow, an acceſſion of energy and of force—the career of Bonaparte was as ſucceſsful as progreſſive; and every battle that he gained, not only encreaſed his appetite for conqueſt, but furniſhed him with additional means of conquering. His plans were conceived and concealed in Myſtery—their execution was rapid—powerful and generally irreſiſtible—Unparalleled ſucceſs on the one hand and unexampled defeat on the other, produced a continental panic—which had nearly terminated in a ſettled deſpondency: but, Napoleon at length found, that it is with the international common-wealth as among individuals of peculiar nations, that endurance of injury has its limit—that moral like phyſical feeling can ſuffer but to a given extent. For a while the modern Alexander fought with and conquered Sovereigns and Soldiers. His conqueſts led however to the oppreſſion of the People—and the People became roused, and arrayed themſelves againſt him—Not to advance, was with Bonaparte to retreat, and his firſt retrograde movement, from Moſcow, however influenced by climate, occaſioned the deſtruction of the charm, which ſeemed to have held the world ſo long in thraldom. There was no longer Magic in his name—His Eagles moulted their Plumage—His "Invincibles" proved to be ordinary men—and his ſelected guards, moſt impiouſly deſignated the "Sacred Band" manured the fields of Ruſſia. In this Campaign however, he aſcribed his failure to the elements—but in the peninſula—the immortal Wellington has ſhewn to the French Chieftain—that in fair and equal warfare in every ſituation—on Mountain or on Plain—advancing or retreating—in point of ſkill or of courage—the long vaunted ſuperiority of France is as fallacious by Land as by Sea—and in deſpite of the extraordinary ſucceſs of the gallic legions when oppoſed to the Nations of the Continent, the hiſtorian will have to dwell with complacency on the checks which were given to this overwhelming power at Alexandria,—at Acre—at Maida—at Vemeira and at Corunna—before it was oppoſed by that organiſed ſyſtem of warfare, which has at length enabled our gallant Wellington, to approach the entrenched encampment at Bayonne.

We have wandered from Germany and from the ſubject with which we commenced our obſervations; but it is not poſſible to congratulate the world on the happy proſpect that is now opening to our view, without feelings of national exultation. We now find that France, which recently menaced the cliffs of Albion and the mountains of Caledonia; and which actually landed a Body of Troops in perſecuted Ireland—that this all devouring France has ere this been compelled to winter a Britiſh army, and is about to diſgorge all the plunder of which ſhe has deſpoiled and ravaged her neighbours: and we cannot think of this happy change, without reflecting, that but a few years ago England ſtood alone—Challenged the mighty ſtruggle—and hurled defiance at the head of Bonaparte altho' he directed the phyſical force of the entire continent of Europe! To England,—Spain and Portugal unqueſtionably owe their deliverance—To the operations in the Peninſula, the Emperer Alexander is greatly indebted for the preſervation of his Provinces—and for the determination which took Bonaparte to Moſcow, inſtead of St. Peterſburgh—and to the deſtruction and loſs of the Army that invaded Ruſſia, and the diſcomfiture of Jourdan in Spain;—Ruſſia and Pruſſia, may aſcribe the acceſſion of Auſtria to the alliance; and, if the Balance of Power be again reſtored to its equilibrium, we may truly boaſt that Europe will owe it to the ſtruggles and ſacrifices of the Britiſh Nation—Let us hope, that when the Balancing ſyſtem ſhall be again adjuſted, Poland, injured Poland! will be again reſtored to her rank among Nations.

[*From the Madras Courier*]

Java Intelligence.

DECEMBER 9, 1813.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady viſited the Cratton—they were atteuded by all the Civil and Military Servants of Government preſent, and were received by his Highneſs with much cordiality and magnificence. Soon after their arrival an unuſually intereſting ſcene was exhibited for their entertainment. A Royal Tyger, one of the largeſt and moſt ferocious of the ſpecies, was encloſed together with a very fine Buffaloe of the true fighting breed, within a ſtrong circular fence of about thirty yards in circumference. For ſome moments they ſtood on the defenſive, each ſeeming unwilling to begin the fight; the appearance of the Tyger during this interval was highly characteriſtic of his nature; he ſeemed perfectly aware of the proweſs of his adverſary, and would fain have avoided the impending conteſt—his furious eyes which glared like fire-balls, darted in wiſtful glances around him, apparently in ſearch of the means of eſcape or of a leſs powerful antagoniſt on whom to wreak his vengeance. Mean time the Buffaloe ſtood as if conſcious of ſuperiority, ſteadily awaiting the attack of his formidable adverſary. This ſtate of threatening inaction might have laſted for ſome time had not the Buffaloe been aroused to a furious pitch of irritation by the application of bunches of nettles attached to long bamboos, which with the aſſiſtance of chilly water that was poured on him from above ſeemed at once to exhauſt his caution and forbearance; he roared with pain and indignation, ſpurned the ground he trod on, and then darted with inconceivable velocity on his wary antagoniſt, who avoided his horns and faſtened on his neck, which he tore in a dreadful manner. As ſoon as the Buffaloe diſengaged himſelf he charged again but with equal ill ſucceſs, the Tyger ſtill avoided the fury of his onſet, yet ſeldom failed to inflict ſome terrible wound on his opponent. In this manner the battle raged for nearly an hour, when the Buffaloe, contrary to the uſual reſult, was completely defeated, and was obliged to be withdrawn from the ſcene of action.—In the courſe of the conflict the Tyger had neceſſarily received ſome ſevere bruiſes, beſides which he ſeemed greatly fatigued by the exertions he had made, notwithſtanding which the Sultan ordered a freſh Buffaloe to be let looſe upon him; the reſult of this, now, unequal combat may eaſily be conjectured, in a few minutes the Tyger was laid breathleſs at his adverſaries feet,—another Tyger much ſmaller than the former was then admitted, but he was very ſoon humbled to the duſt.

His Highneſs ſoon after conducted his gueſts to a ſtage from whence they beheld two large Royal Tygers let looſe from their cages in the center of a ſquare of ſpearſmen they charged boldly and endeavoured to force their way through the ranks, but were deſtroyed with the greateſt apparent eaſe the moment they came within reach of the ſpears.

The party then proceeded to the Hall of Audience, where an elegant repaſt was prepared, after partaking of which the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady were conducted by the Sultan and the Ratoo into the interior of the Palace, where they were introduced to his Highneſs's mother and to the Princeſſes of the Court.

DECEMBER 10, 1813.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady with the Reſident, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, ſet out on an excurſion to the South-ſea, but as we underſtand that the particulars of this intereſting trip will ſhortly be minutely detailed by a gentleman of well known talents, who was preſent on the occaſion, we ſhall content ourſelves with ſtating that the party returned at 5 o'clock in the evening, highly gratified with what they had ſeen—at 7, they proceeded to the Fort, where a ſumptuous and very ſplendid entertainment was prepared for them by Major Dalton, and the Officers of his Battalion.

DECEMBER 12, 1813.

At gun-fire yeſterday morning the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the Officers of his Staff and eſcort aſſembled on the Parade to witneſs a review of the Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion; after marching round, this excellent little corps performed ſeveral Light Infantry manœuvres with a ſteadineſs and celerity ſeldom attained by troops of this deſcription—the appearance of the men did ample Juſtice to the well known military reputation of their commander—they looked healthy, active, clean and uniform. After the review the Lieutenant Governor joined the Officers at their breakfaſt-table, when he perſonally expreſſed to Major Dalton his entire ſatisfaction at the appearance of his corps.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, the Lieutenant Governor and his Lady paid a parting viſit to the Sultan; they were received with the uſual compliments, and were conducted through ſubterraneous paſſages to the water Palace, from whence they returned to the hall of audience, where they partook of refreſhments and then retired with the Sultan, and Ratoo only into the interior of the Dalam, where they took their leave.

The next morning they returned to Samarang.

CEYLON GAZETTE,

MARCH 23.

Our letters from Aripo of the 17th ſtate, the Pearl Fiſhery to be going on well, Oyſters continue to be fiſhed in abundance, the average number about 15,000 each boat per diem, in ſome inſtances boats have brought in 25,000, Comdarchie, a Correſpondent obſerves, preſents a moſt intereſting ſcene—a Town, containing Twenty Thouſand People, collected from all parts of India, has riſen in the courſe of a few days on a ſpot of ground, which a ſhort while before the commencement of the Fiſhery, exhibited not a ſingle Hut.

His Excellency The Governor with Mrs. Brownrigg, Sir Alexander and Lady Johnſton and a large party went out on the 15th to ſee the Diving.

The Hon'ble The Chief Juſtice and Mr. Giffard the Advocate Fiſcal left Aripo for Jaffna on the 16th for the purpoſe of holding a Criminal Seſſion at the latter ſtation.

His Excellency we underſtand propoſes proceeding on his Tour on the 24th of 25th.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.]—At Tannah on the 10th Inſt. the Lady of Captain H. G. A. Taylor of a Son.

On Wednesday Morning, Mrs. W. A. Morgan of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.]—Yeſterday, Mr. Robert McFarlane, aged 30 years; ſincerely regretted by his parents, and thoſe who had the pleaſure of knowing him.

On Friday laſt, the 25th ultimo, at the Houſe of Mr. Robinſon, Deputy Commiſſary of Ordnance, at Entally, after a moſt ſevere and painful illneſs of nearly two months, Mary Adams Couſens, aged one year and eleven months.

At Cawnpore, on the 18th current, after a long and very painful illneſs, which he bore with exemplary reſignation and fortitude, Major George Medlicot Cowell, of His Majeſty's 67th Foot, Eldeſt Son of George Cowell, Eſq. of Rushangen, County of Kildare.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 19th ultimo, at the Blacktown Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Rottler, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mademoiſelle Anne M'Kenze:

BIRTH.]—At Bellary, on the 14th of March, the Lady of Brigade Major Wilkinſon, of a ſon.

DEATHS.]—On the 24th ultimo, moſt ſincerely regretted, Lieutenant Charles Gowan of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine, Aſſiſtant to the Acting Conſervator of Foreſts in Kanara, and Maſter Attendant of the Port of Mangalore.

His death was occaſioned by a Putrid Fever, with which he was attacked whilſt in the exerciſe of his profeſſional duty in the Jungle. The virulence of the diſeaſe was ſuch as ſcarcely to afford him time to reach his Station for Medical Aid, which he did only a few hours previous to his death. He has left a Widow, and young family in Europe to deplore his loſs.

At Chittledroog on the Morning of the 24th March, Lieutenant Thomas Noble of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, of an Apoplectic Fit, the various duties of public and ſocial life, he diſcharged with a generoſity and integrity which will ever endear his memory to his Brother Officers and a large circle of ſympathizing Friends.

At Negapatam, on the 1st April, Captain John Anthony Ferton, Native of Paris, Knight of the order of St. Louis, aged 58, years.

On Tueſday the 1st February, in the 70th year of his age, His Highneſs Sheikhan Mulk Bahadar Deleir Jung, the eldeſt Son of His Highneſs Nazurud Doulah Abdul Vahaub Cawn, brother of the late Nabob Wallajah. He was wiſe and pious; and delighted in the ſtudy of the Mahomedan Theology. He has left two Sons, the eldeſt Sharful Omrah Bahadar, who ſucceeds his father; and the youngeſt Ameer ul Mulk Bahadar.

At Hyderabad, on the 25th ult. Mr. Luke Reddy, Merchant.

In giving publicity to the death of this moſt worthy, reſpectable man, we have to lament the accident which occaſioned it; owing, as we are informed, to his horſe paſſing over the Bund of the Huſſain Sangur Tank, and by which, from a perpendicular height of 70 or 80 feet, he was at one inſtant precipitated into eternity.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 13th of September, aged, 25, in action with the French cavalry, near Villa Franca, on the eaſt coaſt of Spain, Captain Wm. Hanſon, of the 20th Light Dragoons, eldeſt ſon of John Hanſon, Eſq. of Woodford and Great Bromley-hall, Eſſex. The following is an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hawker, commanding the 20th Light Dragoons, dated Tarragona, Sept. 16 1813, to John Hanſon, Eſq. communicating the death of his ſon Capt. Hanſon—'Dear Sir,—It is with the deepeſt concern I communicate to you & to your family, the afflicting intelligence of the death of Capt. Hanſon of the 20th Light Dragoons, who fell in action with the enemy's cavalry, near Villa Franca on the 13th inſtant. In his fall, myſelf and the officers of the regiment have to deplore the loſs of a friend, who poſſeſſed the moſt amiable and the moſt excellent private virtues, and our country is deprived of an officer of the firſt promiſe. Captain Hanſon fell at the head of his troop in a moment of the moſt brilliant ſucceſs, which his gallant example had much contributed to obtain. I can ſcarcely expect that any thing I could ſay on ſo melancholy an occaſion ſhould have the effect to alleviate the pain you, Sir, and your family muſt feel; but I cannot omit to aſſure you that I ſaw Captain Hanſon in his laſt moments, and that he expired free from pain. His death was occaſioned by a carbine ſhot, which entered his right breaſt, and he died in a few minutes after he was ſtruck. His body has been interred.

(Signed) "THOS. HAWKER, Lieut.-Col. Commanding

"To John Hanſon, Eſq. 20th Light Dragoons, Rookery, Woodford, Eſſex."

On the 2d inſt. at his reſidence at Burnfoot, in Scotland, Robert Malcolm, Eſq. many years a civil ſervant of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

On Wednesday morning, in Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 64, the Rev. John Campbell, rector of St. Andrew's Jamaica, where he had reſided upwards of thirty years, much and juſtly eſteemed by a very numerous circle of acquaintances, and from whence he had lately returned with the hope of re-eſtabliſhing his health.

On the 3d of September laſt, at Madeira, in the 64th year of his age, Samuel Perkins Pritchard, Eſq. Commander of his Majeſty's ſtore-ſhip Dromedary. He was buried with military honours, and every teſtimony of the eſteem in which he was held by his brother officers; and has left, in his public character and conduct, during a period of upwards of 40 years actively ſpent in the ſervice of his country, a noble example for imitation to three ſons, who have already diſtinguiſhed themſelves in many of the principal actions of the preſent war; whilſt the ſocial qualities of his heart in private life, will ever endear his memory to them, in common with the reſt of his family and friends.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

From a CADIZ PAPER of the 4th of September.

LETTER FROM LORD WELLINGTON TO DON JUAN O'DONOJU SPANISH MINISTER AT WAR, DATED HEAD QUARTERS, HUARTI, JULY 2, 1813.

Moſt Excellent Sir,—I had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter, dated the 15th ult. acquainting me that the Regency had thought proper to remove the Captain-General Caſtanos from the command of the 4th army, in order that he may occupy the place of Counſellor of State, becauſe he was not at the head of the 4th army which the Regency had entruſted to him: that General Freire had been appointed Captain-General of Eſtremadura and Caſtile, and was to command the 4th army; that General Lacy was appointed Captain-General of Gallicia, and to the command of the troops of that province, independently of the General of the 4th Army; and General Giron was to tranſfer his ſervices to the 1st Army.

As the Conſtitution of the Spaniſh Monarchy has declared the Miniſters reſponſible for acts which are the meaſures of Government, I truſt I may venture to addreſs ſome obſervations to your Excellency on this ſubject, which I beg you to ſubmit to the Regency.

Juſtice towards the character of General Caſtanos, an officer who has ſerved his country in cloſe union with me, during the laſt three years, without there having been a ſingle difference of opinion between us in any matter of importance, compels me to remind your Excellency, that the local ſituation of the 4th army, prior to the opening of the campaign, prevented its being formed into a corps, at the head of which the Captain-General could be placed with any regard to propriety, conſidering the dignity of his office. And even when the union of the 4th Army would have been locally practicable, the deplorable ſtate of the Royal Treaſury, and of the reſources applicable to its ſubſiſtence, would have prevented that corps from remaining united for any great length of time.

Your Excellency well knows, that when money is wanting for the maintenance of troops, it is poſſible, that in a particular diſtrict of country, proviſion may be made for the ſubſiſtence of a ſmall number without any pay; but that this is impracticable in regard to a large corps of troops: and for this reaſon, and others relative to the ſtate of diſcipline and peculiar organiſation of ſome corps, I did not deem it proper that more troops of the 4th army ſhould be aſſembled in one corps, than the two diviſions compoſing the army of Gallicia, under the command of General Giron.

It would have been unbecoming and improper, conſidering the rank and ſituation of General Caſtanos, beſides being inconvenient, to place him at the head of theſe two diviſions, or any other portion of the 4th army; and for this reaſon, and at

my request, he placed his head quarters with mine and those of the Portuguese army.

Not only has your Excellency not attended to these circumstances, in the measure which you have recommended to the Government, in regard to General Castanos, but various other considerations have been overlooked.

General Castanos, besides commanding the 4th army, was Captain General of Estremadura, Castile, and Gallicia; and in that capacity had to perform duties of the greatest importance to the public interest, and particularly to the well being of the army.

It was one of his duties to reestablish the Spanish authorities in the different districts and cities which the enemy was successively evacuating; and considering the nature of the operations of the army, and the peculiar line of march which it pursued, it would have been impossible for him to discharge that obligation, had he been literally at the head of the 4th army, or with the head-quarters, which, from the period of the 24th of May, were almost every day changing place, without ever entering the high-road, or any one capital city, excepting Salamanca, where General Castanos left them.

It was myself, not General Castanos, who suggested the idea that his Excellency should be employed in this manner; and it is necessary for me to say, that, considering the manner in which General Giron has commanded in the field the divisions of the army of Gallicia we should have neglected the welfare of the State, had we not traced out to General Castanos the very line of conduct which he has followed, and for which he now finds himself persecuted and defamed.

With regard to the arrangements made by your Excellency for the purpose of filling the different offices held by General Castanos, and the removal of General Giron (without any complaint alleged, and even without assigning any motive whatever) from the post in which he was placed by General Castanos at my request, and in which he has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction, as I have communicated to the Government,—I believe, that, besides the inconveniencies and mischiefs which result to the service from this kind of change, especially during military operations, it cannot be denied that they are in direct breach of the contract made with the last Regency, and confirmed by the present; an agreement which, as your Excellency knows, was that which induced me to take the command of the Spanish army.

Your Excellency also knows, that this is not the first instance in which that contract, formed with so much solemnity, after such mature deliberation, has been violated; and no one can be more fully aware than yourself of the inconveniencies which thence result to the good of the service. Your Excellency is equally well acquainted with my natural disposition and my wishes to continue to serve the Spanish nation, as far as my abilities extend: but forbearance and submission to injuries so great, have their limits; and I avow that I have been treated by the Spanish Government in these matters, in the manner the most improper, even simply as an individual.

It doe not belong to my character, nor am I inclined to boast of my services to the Spanish nation; but I can at least publicly declare, that I have never abused the power with which the Cortes and the Government have entrusted me, even in the most trivial affairs, nor ever employed them towards any other object than that of promoting the good of the service. In confirmation of this truth, I appeal even to your Excellency as a witness; and I believe it will be admitted, that the circumstances which rendered necessary the formation of the contract above-mentioned, equally require its fulfilment, if it is desired that I should be able to retain the command of the army.

May God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.
Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Head quarters at Huarte, July 2, 1813.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 23, 1813.

In consequence of the distinguished conduct of the 3d Regiment of Foot in the passage of the river Douro, on the 12th of May, 1809, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the word "Douro" being borne upon the colours and appointments of the 3d Foot, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to that regiment.

THE TIMES.

LONDON,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1813.

Halifax papers to the 10th ult. have reached town; and they serve in a great measure to confirm the impression which was made on us by the American report via France, of the engagement on the Lakes. That report appears to have suffered the distortion we considered probable, in its passage through the dense medium of national vanity and hostile bias. On the 8th of August the British flotilla, under Sir James Yeo, came in sight of the Americans, under Commodore Chauncey. A series of manœuvres succeeded, during that and the two following days; of which reports were presently spread along the American shore, representing "the British fleet as running away, and the gallant Chauncey in full pursuit." The science and judgment of Sir James Yeo, however, were of a kind little comprehended by these sanguine nautical critics. His object was to detach one part of the squadron from another. Chauncey himself was too cautious to be thus decoyed; but in the course of the 9th ult. two of the American schooners, in tacking to avoid the English, were upset; and on the 10th, at night, two others were cut off from the main body, one of them captured, and the other sunk. These occurrences seem to have rendered the American Commodore as desirous of avoiding a general engagement, as he was before anxious to bring it on; and he accordingly made sail for Sackett's Harbour, where he arrived on the morning of the 13th. The latest accounts from thence are of that day; and it is asserted, that after taking on board some provisions & ammunition, he meant to put to sea again for a five weeks' cruize, with a full resolution to bring the English flotilla to action. This perhaps, is mere flourish. It, however, confirms us in the opinion we have already stated, that our naval pre-eminence on the Lakes is not yet effectually established. In numbers indeed, it would seem that we are already superior; for besides the four American schooners already mentioned as lost, two others have been sent into Niagara as unfit for service: but whilst a hostile squadron braves our flag, whilst it ventures out of port to court a contest, we have not that command of the Lakes which it befits our naval character, and concerns our most essential interests, to maintain. We say not this as implying any doubt of the ultimate event, or any diffidence in that department of the Government to whose care the necessary arrangements for the attainment of this object are committed; but having ever anxiously pointed the attention of our readers to the vital importance of this part of the national policy, it becomes our duty to remark, that the exertion ought not to be slackened, when it is apparently on the eve of being crowned with the fullest success. If the Government succeed in establishing, as we have every reason to hope it will establish, the undisputed sovereignty of the British flag on the Mediterranean of North America, it will deserve a commendation similar to that which it has so universally received for rescuing the European Peninsula from the dominion of the Invader.

The subject of American hostilities naturally leads us to that unfortunately elaborate piece of special pleading, bearing the signature of James Monroe, which we inserted in our paper of yesterday. No respect for the composition induced us to tax the patience of our readers with so heavy a mass of irrelevant matter; but as it bears the designation of a State Paper, but may probably hereafter form a ground for some proceedings of the American Legislature, we felt ourselves bound to give it a place in our columns, for the purpose of future reference. The paper is of a curious description, and reminds us of a slim old lady who was once detected endeavouring to smuggle three or four of her favourite grand-children into the play-house under cover of an immense hoop-petticoat. The ingenious Secretary is called upon, as it were in a chancery suit, to answer formally to certain close-put interrogatories, very short and pithy—as thus: Did you, or did you not, ever know, or hear of the forged bill in question, until the same was presented at your house for payment fifteen months after the same purported to fall due? Did you pay the same without hesitation? Did you never ask the holder why it was not presented earlier? If you did ask him, and he refused to answer, did you ever express your displeasure at his behaviour, or talk of being bamboozled, or threaten him with a constable? To all these demands the Respondent does, indeed reply with very laudable distinctness, and admits quite enough to show that he is a fool, and his partner a knave: "but then," says he, "may it please your Lordship, I have a story six times as long as this to tell you about another law suit, in which I am engaged, with a different person."

"Hold there!" says the Chancellor, "that is matter impertinent and irrelevant;—answer the questions put to you, and then hold your tongue" Somewhat in this way will the House of Representatives, if they have any sense of their own dignity, or any dignity to be sensible of, deal with Mr. Monroe. Full five sixths of his voluminous Report will be struck out as referring only to the conduct of the British Government, respecting which there is not one word in the questions put to him. The addition of all this extraneous matter is—firstly, a high contempt of the House of Representative; secondly, it is a very gross factious manœuvre; and, thirdly, it betrays the thorough weakness of his case on the only point then at issue. Upon that point namely, the connivance of the American Executive in the fraud and forgery of N. Bounaparte and H. B. Maret, the evidence is very satisfactory, it stands thus:—On the 21st of April, 1812, the Prince Regent declared, that if any time thereafter, the Berlin and Milan Decrees should by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be unconditionally repealed, the British Orders in Council should be revoked. Nobody at that time ever dreamed that any such authentic Act of Repeal existed—nobody in England nobody in America, nobody in France. And it did not exist. To pretend to believe that it was not fabricated after, and in consequence of, the Prince Regent's declaration, would be the most downright and shameless impudence. We do not even accuse Mr. Monroe of this. Let us attend to the facts:—"On some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, (observe, eighteen hundred and twelve), Maret, "in an informal conference" with Joel Barlow, as it were by accident, drops "the first intimation of the existence of this Decree," and states it to have issued on the 28th of April, eighteen hundred and eleven! And this is the decree which Mr. Monroe, though in his heart and soul convinced that the date is forged, labours, through many a long and weary column, to prove operative from the day of its date. Happy astuteness! Shuffling and cutting integrity! Large and liberal chicanery! How efficacious must you be in "inspiring generous and noble sentiments" into "the good people" of the United States! Well, but Barlow this did once? Oh, no: he, good worthy soul! begs to have a copy, and some other documents, to convince the incredulous (not me, says he); and further, he puts the very pertinent question, whether this very important and weighty edict had ever been mentioned to Mr. Russell, the acting American Minister at Paris, or to Serrurier, the French Ambassador in America. Maret, unexpectedly caught, has no resource but to swear it was communicated to both. Barlow immediately transmits a copy of the Decree to Russell relating to him Maret's assertion, which Russell most positively contradicts, both to Barlow, and repeatedly afterwards to the American Government. Serrurier is also interrogated in America; and he answers, that "his first intelligence of the Decree in question was by a letter from Maret of the 10th of May, 1812," subsequent, it will be observed, to Barlow's unexpected question, and his ready lie. Aye, but then there was a prior letter of May, 1811 which Maret forwarded to Serrurier, in closing the decree in question; but which Serrurier never received! Was ever an attempt to prove an alibi at the Old Bailey more miserably supported, or rather more grossly self-convicted? Will Mr Monroe upon his honour declare that he believes any such letter was ever written; or is he not quite satisfied that this is another of Maret's downright lies?

Thus has Mr. Monroe very distinctly shown, "when by whom, and in what manner," the pretended Decree was first brought to light. He has very satisfactorily proved, that it was an imposition attended with circumstances of the broadest insult to the United States: but now comes the question,—how did you resent this insult? how did you remonstrate? how did you express to the Government of France your dissatisfaction? Alas a tame and spiritless narrative is all that can be obtained. "Further explanations were expected, but none were given." The President noticed this "strange business" in his "Message to Congress." He also noticed it in a letter to Mr. Barlow. Whether Mr. Barlow noticed it to his friend Maret, at Paris, or at Wilna; whether in an en badinage, or with a serious face; whether in an official note, or at an informal conference, the archives of the Legation do not record;—but this we know, that poor Joel died in the service of philanthropy among the putrid carcasses in Poland; and his successor is instructed to demand an explanation, which, when given by the virtuous and veracious M. Maret cannot choose but be satisfactory to the "good people" of the United States.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Sept. 15, says. "The American Commissioners having failed in their object are preparing to take their departure."

Horses.—As we believe it to be a fact, that no branch of economy, in large private establishments, is more neglected, or at any rate liable to greater misconception, than that which regards the keep of horses. the following memorandum is said to contain a correct statement of the weekly rations allowed to the horses of a distinguished Nobleman, which are famed for high condition under strong exercise:—

Description of Horse	Quantity Oats.	Beans	Hay.
Carriage Horses size the largest size.	2 bushels	3 quarters	1½ truss
Horses of the ordinary size, whether for dratt or saddle	1½ ditto	2 ditto	1¼ ditto
Horses of a smaller size.	1½ ditto	½ ditto	1 ditto

OCTOBER 13.

TRIAL OF TWO BOYS FOR MURDER.

Lord Gillies opened the Circuit Court at Perth on Monday se'night; when, after the usual forms, Andrew Wilson and David Rutherford were brought to the bar, on a charge of having murdered James Sinclair, apprentice to a baker in Dysart. This case was rendered peculiarly interesting by the extreme youth of the prisoners, neither of whom was above fourteen, while the age of several of the witnesses did not exceed eleven. The principal facts which appeared by the evidence were these:—Sinclair, who was about seventeen, had been accustomed to ride his master's pony to water, and on these occasions the animal had been sometimes startled, by the frolick some disposition of the prisoner Wilson, and his companions. This he greatly resented and had threatened to punish. On the 24th of August last he met with Wilson, and began to beat him. Wilson called Rutherford to his assistance, who came towards him, and received some kicks from Sinclair. In the irritation which this created, Rutherford threw a stone at Sinclair, and the two boys ran off, under a terror at the pursuit of Sinclair, which appeared from their scrambling down a steep bank, called the Engine Brae, which it was thought a dangerous place to descend. They soon after took shelter in the house of one Isabel Miller, who seeing the tremour they were in, made them sit down. Sinclair soon after entered, and seizing Rutherford by the hair, held his head close to the back of the chair, and for two or three minutes continued to beat him with such violence that it seemed, according to an expression of Isabel Miller, as if he would not leave a nose on his face. Isabel Miller and Rutherford having screamed out murder, Sinclair ran off to his master's house, and Wilson being in the highest state of irritation, proposed to Rutherford to use their knives, who, though he yielded to the suggestion, appears by the evidence not to have thought of such a thing himself. The two boys then went with their knives unclasped towards the house of William Forbes, the master of Sinclair. It was not ascertained, however, that their intention, or at least the intention of both, continued to be mischievous, as the way to Forbes's was also the way to their own homes. Wilson passed his mother's house, and proceeded to that of Rutherford's father, where the latter stopt, and the former went on to Forbes's, where Sinclair was with a fellow apprentice of the name of Bogie. Wilson used some threatening expressions to Bogie who called out to Sinclair to take care, for that they had knives. Sinclair, notwithstanding this warning, went to Rutherford, who had his foot raised to the first step of his father's door, gave him a blow, and again withdrew to Forbes's house, which was very near. Wilson and Rutherford followed, and a scuffle began, in which all of them were engaged, but from which Wilson, before its termination, was led off by his mother. A stout lad of the name of Weighton, seeing knives in the hands of the two boys took them from them, and delivered that of Wilson to his mother, and that of Rutherford to Mr. Barclay, near whose house the scuffle took place; but unfortunately before this, Sinclair had received three wounds, two of them very slight in the back, and one in the groin, by which the femoral vein was pierced, and in a very few minutes he bled to death. Doctors Barclay and Blyth had arrived a few minutes before the boy was quite dead, but although they sewed up the wound, and endeavoured to restore animation, it was without effect.

These facts having been established by the evidence for the prosecution, some exculpatory witnesses were called, among whom were Mr. Muirhead, Minister of Dysart, and two teachers, whose schools had been attended by the boys. Each of these witnesses gave them such a character as could not fail to be extremely affecting when contrasted with the situation in which they stood. They were stated to have received a careful education, and to have shewn its effects in the propriety of their behaviour. Rutherford was represental as singularly mild and gentle; and Wilson, though more lively, was a boy whom his master had during nine years been in the custom of frequently holding up to the imitation of his fellow scholars.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Culpable Homicide*

Lord Gillies made a most impressive address to the youthful criminals, and the sentence of the law was pronounced, by which they are condemned to six months imprisonment in the gaol of Cupar.

The Trial lasted about 12 hours. The boys were very neatly dressed, in the manner suitable to their age. During the whole time, they seldom held up their heads, or uncovered their faces.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COL. MAXWELL.

Horse Guards, Sept. 24.

Having laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held at Leeds, on the 19th of August, 1813, and continued by adjournment to the 23d of the same month, for the trial of William Maxwell, Esq. Paymaster of the Leeds recruiting district, who was arraigned upon the under mentioned charge:—

For malversation in his office of Paymaster of the Leeds recruiting district, in having embezzled or misapplied the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and ninety eight pounds, six shillings, or thereabouts, of the public money.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution against the prisoner, W. Maxwell, Paymaster of the Leeds District, together with what he has submitted in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the charge preferred against him, being in breach of the articles of war, and do, by virtue thereof, sentence the prisoner, W. Maxwell, Paymaster of the Leeds District, to be confined in his Majesty's gaol till the sum of 3,207l. 11s. 9½d. or thereabouts, which appears to be the balance due from the prisoner to the public, shall be repaid.

His Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm so much of the finding and sentence of the Court, as adjudges the prisoner to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and as ascertains the balance due to the public; but it appears to his Royal Highness that the sentence of imprisonment in one of his Majesty's gaols until the above balance is paid, is not legal; but that such balance so ascertained by the Court may be recovered in his Majesty's Courts of Record.

(Signed) FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

THE NEWS—SEPT. 5.

Henry Herring, Esq. has been tried at Croydon, and convicted, for picking the pockets of the Earl of Normanton, at the Vauxhall Fete, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The murderer of Mrs. Stephens, wife of X. Stephens, Esq. M. P. of Woodford, is suspected to be W. Cornwell, an ostler, who has been detected disposing of her watch, and his clothes found bloody—he is in custody.

Robert Kennet, Esq. for forging a Draft for 2,000l. on Sir R. C. Glyn and Co. was executed at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday.

The Burdettite Party, in the county of Surrey, is at so low an ebb, that at a Meeting called at their instance, by the Sheriff, to address the Princess of Wales, we are informed only thirty-eight Freeholders attended; and the address proposed by Mr. Hare Townsend, and seconded by Mr. John Leach, was lost by a motion of adjournment proposed by Mr. Holme Sumner, and seconded by Lord Carhampton, by a majority of 22 to 16. The interference of the Faction must ever prove injurious to any cause.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

On Tuesday a foot race took place in Hyde Park, between Captain Barclay and an Officer of the 7th Dragoons. They were to run two miles, for 100 guineas. Captain Barclay was beat by 100 yards. His antagonist was only eleven minutes running the two miles—They were both much fatigued.

A celebrated cock fighter, at York, had a dunghill, his fame induced a person of that neighbourhood to challenge him with an Irish cock, who killed his adversary. The victor is now called Marquis Wellington.

Lieutenant General Hislop (Commander in chief at Bombay) who was a passenger on board the Java frigate, has presented to Captain H. Ducie Chads, an elegant Sword, as a mark of high regard and admiration of the gallant conduct of that Officer in the action between the Java and the American ship Constitution.

A letter from Cronstadt states, that about 2000 Russian seamen are now assembled there for the purpose of being immediately transported to this country, with the view of completing the Russian Fleet here, which is to be placed on the most efficient footing, and at the offensive disposal of Great Britain.—Spaniards, emigrants and deserters from the French army, to the extent of 5000, are at St. Petersburgh, waiting the means of conveyance to Spain.

It will be recollected that the Carlotta, a licensed ship, valued at nearly 100,000l. bound to France, was taken by a Spanish privateer from Guernsey, and brought into Portsmouth. A meeting was held yesterday, at Lloyd's, of the underwriters suffering by this capture, when it was suggested to offer 50 or 60 per cent to the captor, on the whole of the cargo, to procure the liberation of the vessel. We understand that a Committee was appointed to treat definitively on the business.

THE NEWS,—JULY 16.

The KING, on the prosecution of Lord Viscount PERCEVAL and BRIDGET, his Wife,

VERSUS

The EDITOR of "The NEWS."

"There is no terror, Bridget, in your threats,
For, I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me, as the idle wind,
Which I respect not."

Having been foiled in their application to the Court of Chancery—having been defeated in their application to the Court of King's Bench,—(in each of which cases, it must not be forgotten, the attempt to procure the extraordinary interferance of the Court was animadverted on, with considerable severity)—Lord and Lady Perceval have at length had recourse to the more just and more constitutional mode of proceeding by indictment. In the course of the week, two bills were preferred before the Grand Jury, against the Editor of The News, and Mr. Mitford—the former for a libel, the latter for perjury.

We rejoice that the matter is thus on the point of being brought to issue—confiding in our integrity, we rejoice in the opportuity of fairly meeting Lady Perceval in the face of the public—we have long and anxiously desired that the mystery should be fully investigated; of the result we can have no donbt.—Her Ladyship has already sprung two mines—and who has been injured by their explosion?—Not those for whose destruction they were intended—they have escaped untouched—But her Ladyship, the principal engineer, has not been so fortunate—her position was a bad one, and the mud and dirt, forced out by the explosion, have covered her from head to foot.—The Poet tells us that.

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorn'd!"

He, it is true, only applies the principle to a contempt of personal charms; but, we think, the proposition may be considered universal—whether you scorn her petty arts of intrigue—whether you contemn her want of sincerity,—it matters not,—the same effect reproduced, as if you slighted her love. Fortunately however, passions of the base and malignant kind, defeat the object which those who harbour them have in view. The mind inflamed by resentment, is betrayed into such extravagances, as must necessarily put the most unthinking on their guard.—It is thus with Lady Perceval; each succeeding step which she has taken, since The Editor of the News had the honour of visiting her, by special appointment, has confirmed and strengthened him in the propriety of pursuing that plain, direct, onward course, from which neither her Ladyship's entreaties, nor her law proceedings, have been, nor ever shall be of force sufficient to divert him. The Editor of The News never will abate one iota in his exertions, as a public Journalist, to repel every imputation which may affect his character, in the discharge of his public duties. He can also assure her Ladyship, that the fair, candid, and open manner in which he has met her Ladyship's allegations has only rendered more firmly to establish and to strengthen his good fame, as well as to encrease his resources of defence.

One word on the evidence of Mr. Midford, and we have done:—Her Ladyship, it appears, accuses that Gentleman of perjury—Here we beg the particular attention of our Readers to the recent decision in the Court of King's Bench. Her Ladyship's Affidavit was directly contradicted by that of Mr. Midford; and notwithstanding all the eloquence of Mr. Holt, (who lamented, in very pathetic terms that the oath of a Plebeian should be preferred to that of a Lady of high birth) the Court dismissed the Rule on that very evidence, which is now sought to be impugned.—Feeling convinced, that her Ladyship will again fail in her attempts, we shall now take leave of her, with the memorable expression which Sir W. Draper applied to Junius:—You bite against a file—cease, Viper!"

A beggarman, apparently very old, and in great distress, with a child in his arms, came into the Swan public house, Mount street, Grosvenor-square, on Sunday evening, and begged an alms with great earnestness. A young man, in the house at the time suspecting that all was not right, took up the child, when immediately the head came off, and discovered it to be made of plaster of Paris. After shaking the old man a little, an old red wig fell off, and discovered him to be a young man of thirty. He begged very hard to get off, without asking any damages for the loss of his child and wig, and was turned out of the house.

It is asserted in a periodical work, published by the Missionaries at Calcutta, that, in the months of May and June 1812, 70 widows leaving 184 orphans, perished on the funeral pile, "on both sides of Calcutta, from Cossimbuzar to the mouth of the Hoogly." The same number on an average, it is added, perish in like manner every two months in the year, except about the conclusion of the rains, when the mortality of the natives is generally greatest, and the burnings increase in proportion. (*M. Post, August 3.*

BRISTOL ASSIZES.—AUGT. 2.

THE SOLD CHILD.

At the Bristol Assizes an action was tried of no less singular description, than that of a mother suing for the price of her infant child, which she had sold! Mary Dolland was the plantiff, and Timothy Deasy, Esq. the defendant. The circumstances were as follow:—About 23 years since, upon occasion of the marriage of the defendant with Miss A. M. Barry, an Estate at Cork, value between 2 and 3000l. per annum, was settled upon the defendant by his father, giving him a life interest, with remainder in his issue male, or in default of such issue, then to his youngest brother, Mr. R. Deasy. Nineteen years had elapsed without the birth of an heir to the defendant; when, about four years since, the brother having had an altercation, the defendant and his wife quitted Ireland, and came to reside in Bristol. At this period a conspiracy appears first to have been conceived to prevent the brother from ever obtaining possession of the Estate; the earliest public intimation of which was thus given in a London Print, in September, 1809.

"Births—At Bristol, the Lady of T. Deasy, Esq. of a Son.

This, as was doubtless intended, reached the observation of Mr. Deasy; but he was with difficulty induced to believe that a brother's prejudice could prevail so far as to give any foundation in fact, to the numerous doubts expressed by mutual friends, whether Mrs. T. Deasy had been previously pregnant or not.

A considerable period appears to have elapsed before any clue could be obtained for the removal or establishment of these doubts, and Mr. R. D. was on the point of suspending all further inquiry; when, as a dernier resort, he was induced to call upon Mr. D. of Park-street, in Bristol, the medical attendant of his brother's family, about June, 1812, with the desire of obtaining a categorical answer, as a man of honour, if Mr. D. had ever assisted Mr. T. Deasy in the delivery of a child? But the anxiety evinced by Mr. D. to get the inquirer out of the house, and his peremptory refusal to communicate with him upon that or any other subject, confirmed the suspicion that all was not right, and whetted Mr. R. Deasy's almost blunted purpose. In the course of inquiries elsewhere, the house where Mr. T. Deasy was said to have lain in (No. 2, Clarence-place, Kingstown), was ascertained, and this led to a further disclosure, through nurses and other servants, of the following facts:—The unfortunate plaintiff, (as truly denominated by her Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Pell) was compelled to quit a respectable state of servitude in consequence of having been seduced by a fellow-servant; which being followed by pregnancy, she took lodgings in Lower Berkeley-place; where it appears she was first discovered by the medical gentleman alluded to, and by him introduced to the wife the defendant. Here the plaintiff was prevailed upon to agree to part with her expected off spring! with the proviso that it should prove a male child. On the 9th of September, 1809, this part of the compact was favoured by her delivery of a boy, with the professional assistance of a gentleman resident at Clifton, then a partner with the gentleman of Park-street; who in person within a few hours afterwards visited the plaintiff and reminded her of her agreement with Mr. Deasy. On the following morning this agent again visited the plaintiff, and within a few minutes her child was taken to his house, in Park street; from whence it was finally delivered into the hands of Mrs. Deasy, at the door of her residence in Clarence-street, Bristol.

After many doublings and turnings of this couple, with their heir, in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Bath, and other places too numerous to record, they returned to Bristol in the spring of 1810. On the 6th of December the defendant called upon the plaintiff, and urged her to the absolute disposal of the child, offering her an annuity of 50l. per annum, upon condition that she would abandon the sight or knowledge of that, her first child, for ever. This agreement, after much hesitation by the plaintiff, was at length agreed upon, and an annuity to the before named amount, was secured upon the bond of the defendant to the plaintiff; for the non-payment of the instalments stipulated therein, due since Midsummer, 1812, this action was brought. On the following day the plaintiff was required to execute an agreement, never to divulge or make known any of the circumstances respecting her said child, nor to approach near the residence of the defendant or his family; upon an alledged violation of which agreement, the defendant rested his opposition to the obligations of the bond.

The Jury, without leaving their box, in about five minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff of the amount sued for, with all the arrears to the present time.

COURT of KING's BENCH, SATURDAY JUNE 12.

The Royal College of Physicians, v Mary Coats.

This was an action, the first of the kind ever tried in this country, under the Charter, and Act of Parliament confirming such Charter, granted to the College of Physicians, empowering them, among other matters, to regulate Lunatic Houses.

The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the Jury, depicted the dreadful case in issue, as full of circumstances too painful for humanity to be detailed without feelings of inexpressible indignation, abhorrence, and execration. Three, four, and at times five Ladies, were proved to be kept locked up in a house which was kept by the Defendant, with hand cuffs and irons on their legs, together with chains fastening them to chairs fixed to the floor, and double strait waistcoats, to save the expence of persons to take care of them separately, when the Defendant was else where.

The Act of Parliament allows only one lunatic to be kept by any one without a licence, which the Defendant had not, and imposes a penalty of 500l.

The case being clearly established in evidence, Mr. Marriot set up a defence, that the house belonged to the keeper of St. Luke's Hospital, and that the action should have been brought against him.

Lord Ellenbrough over-ruled the objection under authority of the Act of Parliament, and told the jury that no discretion was left to him or them on the subject.—The Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, Damages, Five Hundred Pounds.

It is often agreeable to reflect, and useful to remember, how, what are deemed at the time they afflict us, perverse accidents, and misfortunes, do in the sequel prove to have been the stepping-stones to Fortune! Every thing is for the best' says *Candide*, and in graver mood and language, our immortal bard,

There's a divinity that shapes our end,
Rough-hew them how we will.

The following short narrative is we think a happy illustration. Mr. George Robarts the son of a Member of Parliament and Director of that name, and a Nephew of Mr. Tierney, came to Bengal in the year 1800 a writer on this establishment. After a short residence he was compelled by ill health, the common affection of the liver, to visit China where he had nearly died from the desease. He resigned the service from a conviction that the climate would never agree with him, went home, and entered the army. About three years since, he was promoted to a Majority in the 10th Hussars. At the battle of Vittoria he led that distinguished Corps and for his gallant conduct on that day, and in the subsequent actions, The Prince Regent has promoted him by Brevet to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, after a service of scarcely twelve years.

The following Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres we have found in one of the London papers of July—We are induced to give it a place here, as some of our readers are acquainted with the parties therein mentioned. Sir Edward Hayes had been transported to New South Wales for marrying a ward of Chancery; and the Prince Regent having graciously remitted a part of the sentence, he was returning to England on the Isabella.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BUENOS AYRES, DATED APRIL 3.

"On the 30th ult. a boat of about 17 feet keel arrived at this place, with six persons on board. The following is the account they have given:—They sailed from New South Wales, on board the brig Isabella, George Highton, Master, on the 4th December last; that they made the land about Cape Horn on the 2d of February, and Falkland's Islands on the 7th of the same month. In the morning of the 8th, about one A. M. the vessel struck on the rocks and was wrecked. The crew and passengers fortunately got on shore, on a desert island, forming one of the group of the

Falkland's Isles; and the weather being moderate, they were enabled to save from the veſſel the proviſions and ſtores. On the 23d of February, having raiſed the long boat, and decked her, it was agreed a part of the unhappy ſufferers ſhould embark on her, for the purpoſe of arriving at ſome inhabited place, where the means might be procured of ſending a veſſel to bring away the other part of the crew and paſſengers. The ſix men who arrived here accordingly put to ſea on the 23d February, and after a voyage of upwards of 450 leagues they arrived in this river, without having ſeen the land for 36 days. On the firſt intelligence of the event, Captain Haywood, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Nereus, gave inſtructions to Lieutenant W. D'Aranda, Commander of the Nancy brig of war, to prepare for ſea, and to proceed to the relief of the unhappy ſufferers. It appears there were 55 ſouls on board the Iſabella at the time ſhe was wrecked, among whom are the following paſſengers:—

"Captain Drury, 73d regiment, wife and family; Mr. Holt (Iriſh leader), ditto; ditto: Sir Henry Hayes; three females, returned convicts; Mr. Madiſon; three marines and their wives.

"The following have arrived here:—Capt. Brooks, maſter of a merchant veſſel; Lieut. Lundin (army); a marine and three ſeamen."

VAUXHALL FETE.

JULY 22.

The *Vauxhall Fete* was, in point of *ſpectacle*, all that our ardent and highly gratified Reporter ſtated it to be; for the brilliancy of the illumination, the elegance and variety of the dreſſes, the number and beauty of the women, were unparalleled. In point of arrangement only it was defective. It would have been better if it had been what is called "*Un dejeuné a la fourchette*"—or in homely phraſe *a Scots breakfaſt*, where the cold collation is ſerved without the ſoup, would have been quite ſufficient, if enriched by the company of the ladies. After which a proceſſion of the trophies taken during the war, accompanied by all the military bands, would have filled up the interval till the gardens were illuminated, when a piece of muſic, compoſed for the occaſion, might have been performed by the orcheſtra—and the whole might have concluded with fireworks, a ball and ſupper.—But no adequate proviſion was made for the ladies in the evening. There was a ſcramble for refreſhments at the buffets round the promenade—to which it was ſcarcely poſſible to get acceſs—and the hardieſt were but ill requited for their labour, by what they could ſnatch. Even the Princeſs of Wales, who honoured the Fete with her preſence, was not accommodated with a ſeat—the royal box was otherwiſe occupied; and her Royal Highneſs walked round, accompanied firſt by the Duke of Glouceſter, and afterwards by her own brother, the Duke of Brunſwick, without ſitting down. There was not even care taken to arrange the approach and departure of carriages to and from the gardens—ſo that the way was completely choked up, and it required three hours to travel from Weſtminſter-bridge to the gate. The Ducheſs of York ſat with great patience for more than two hours in her carriage on the outſide the hedge. All this was owing to the employment of *Huſſars*, inſtead of the good old, but now almoſt obſolete officers called *Conſtables*, for they would have directed coachmen how to ſet down and take up without delay. But perhaps we are not ſufficiently familiariſed to the new ſyſtem of carrying on the Government by *Fetes*. They underſtand theſe things better in foreign parts—But though the gueſts under deſpotiſm may be better *drilled*, certainly neither Paris nor Vienna can boaſt of ſuch a *garden* as Vauxhall, of ſuch illuminations as, with our manufacture of glaſs, we are able to diſplay, or with ſuch an exhibition of beauty as this Metropolis can aſſemble.

The dinner was furniſhed by Meſſrs. Treſy, Peacock, and Terry of the City of London Tavern. It conſiſted of

950 Large Tureens of Turtle.
150 Diſhes of Chickens, two and three on a diſh.
50 Turkey Poults and Pullets.
30 Pigeon Pies.
30 Large Veniſon Paſties.
10 Surloins of Beef.
6 Rounds of Beef.
15 Hams.
80 Neats Tongues, beſides Paſtry, Shell Fiſh, and Fruit.

There was only Madeira, Claret, Port, and Iced Punch: the number that ſat down to dinner was, 1350 perſons.

JULY 24.

It was truly ſaid of the Vauxhall Fete that it was conducted like the affairs of the nation—that is—without foreſight or preparation for events in time. Nothing would have been more eaſy than to arrange the order of carriages, ſo as to have prevented delay, confuſion, and danger in ſetting down and taking up. Since for a trifling ſum the turnpikes might have been thrown open, and by directing the carriages to paſs along by South Lambeth after ſetting down, and returning by the Wandſworth road to take up, all diſorder would have been prevented; and a few conſtables would have managed this part of the cavalcade with eaſe. No blame was imputed or was imputable to the Huſſars, for they conducted themſelves with perfect propriety. The blame is inceſſantly bringing them forth to act in ſituations and for purpoſes better adapted to the civil authorities. It might as well be imputed to them, that it is to their own depraved taſte that they own the fantaſtic habits in which they are tricked, as to ſay that they parade the ſtreets on every Levee Day, or on every Fete by their own choice.

But here it was that there was no place for the entertainment of the company within the gardens, nor for their ſecurity without. The only relief to the *monotony* of the ſcene aroſe from the activity of the *pickpockets*; every now and then the ſpirits of the company were quickened by the *cry* of "Take care of your watches," or by the *view hollow* of a thief purſued. There was indeed an inceſſant ſtruggle for ſomething to eat and drink, which was very lively and ſomewhat clamorous, but not at all amuſing, for it invariably ended in diſappointment; and yet, we are ſorry to ſay, that many of the *Stewards' Tickets* were openly ſold, from three up to eight guineas a-piece!

Nothing, however, could be more ſuperb than the *coup d'œil* of the company. The blaze of diamonds, the variety of the military uniforms, the brilliancy and breadth of the illumination, and the multitude aſſembled made it truly captivating.

There are a number of ſtories reſpecting the treatment of the Princeſs of Wales, to which we are unwilling to give credit. Her Royal Highneſs was certainly told beforehand that ſhe could not be received as Princeſs of Wales. They ſay "ſhe came unaſked." If ſo, to complete the Proverb, "ſhe went unſeered."

It was not eaſy at this *Fete* to know *General Officers* from *Trumpeters*. It required a military eye to diſtinguiſh between the *Tag* and *Tag rag*.

THE TIMES.

OCTOBER 5th.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yeſterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall.

Letters were read from Sir T. Graham and Sir Rowland Hill, to the Lord Mayor, expreſſing their acknowledgments of the honour conferred upon them by the votes of the freedom of the City, and the preſent of Swords.

A letter was alſo read from Mr. Palmer, Commiſſioner for Inſolvent Debtors, requeſting the uſe of Guildhall for the examinations reſpecting the inſolvent debtors of the City of London. The requeſt, after ſome diſcuſſion, was agreed to, and the Lord Mayor was empowered to grant the uſe of the Hall for that purpoſe.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The requiſition to the Lord Mayor was then read, for convening a Special Court, to take into conſideration the high price of bread, after the late abundant harveſt.

Mr. Griffiths regretted that the buſineſs had not fallen into abler hands, but, as it had fallen to his lot, he ſhould bring forward a motion on this ſubject, without treſpaſſing on the time of the Court with many obſervations. He had nothing to ſay upon the ſubject which every member of that Court did not well know. The Act of Parliament which had been paſſed for the regulation of the aſſize of bread, had not been effective. Although it had been paſſed with the beſt intentions in the world, yet in the ſtatute there were many loopholes through which deſigning perſons found it eaſy to eſcape. The fault was not with the bakers; they were an induſtrious claſs of people, and there was no one in the community more injured by the combinations which prevailed than the bakers. His profit was often leſs than he was juſtly entitled to. Although he had lived in the city of London for more than half a century, yet he never knew of a baker filling the office of Lord Mayor, or being fined for not ſerving the office of Sheriff. He could not, however, ſay ſo much of corn-factors and meal men. It was well known that many of them had made immenſe fortunes. It was they who often combined together for the purpoſe, he muſt ſay, of robbing the public. He therefore, thought, an Act of Parliament ſhould be applied for impoſing ſome coercive meaſures on them, to prevent ſuch practices. He then concluded with a motion.

"That it ſhould be recommended to the Court of Aldermen, to conſider and reviſe the different Acts made for the regulation of the Aſſize of Bread, and to apply for an Act of Parliament for conſolidating the ſame into one Act; and alſo that a Committee ſhould be appointed to conſider the propriety of introducing a clauſe in ſuch Act, compelling the Corn factors, Millers, and Mealmen, to make returns of the quantity and prices of Corn bought and ſold by them, in the ſame manner as was now practiſed with reſpect to the Bakers."

Mr. Harper ſeconded the motion, and was convinced, that if the ſubject was properly enquired into many bad practices and abuſes would be pointed out which called for a remedy.

Mr. Dixon thought, that before the Court ſhould agree to ſuch a motion, there ſhould be an enquiry into the cauſes of the preſent high price of bread. In the courſe of ſuch enquiry, they would obtain that information which all feaſible men would wiſh to have before they came to a deciſion. They muſt recollect, that the law which was propoſed, would not operate only for a moment; and, therefore, before they wiſhed for a legiſlative proviſion, they ought to take time to conſider the ſubject in all its bearings. He had no objection to this ſubject being ſubmitted to a Committee for enquiry; but he could not avoid recollecting, that in all the meaſures hitherto taken for this object, more harm had been done than good. He had lived long in London, and converſed with all deſcriptions of tradeſmen, and found it to be their general opinion, that the attempt to force a certain price on any of the articles of trade, was not only contrary to the intereſts of the trade, but of the public. As to combinations, he was convinced that if corn, or any other commodity, was really in plenty all the art of man could not long keep it up at a high price; and, on the other hand, if it was ſcarce, or likely to become ſcarce, all the reſolutions they could enter into would not make it be ſold cheap. Let the commodity be what it might, it was known that thoſe who ſold the beſt article at the moſt moderate terms, were the moſt likely to get buſineſs; and, therefore, the common competition for buſineſs was ſufficient to keep the prices reaſonable. In the country, where there was no aſſize of bread, he did not find that the inhabitants wiſhed for, or required any ſuch regulation. There was ſeldom a very great ſupply of wheat in London, and the London bakers were ſupplied entirely by millers and mealmen. It was known that the unuſual drought of the ſeaſon had prevented many mills in the neighbourhood of London from working; but there were ſide-mills in the country which were not much affected by this cauſe. He had no doubt but that the high price of flour in the London market would ſoon draw the flour from every county in England, and then the price of it muſt be reduced of courſe. He thought that it would be the beſt way to leave it to a Committee generally to enquire into the cauſes of the high price of bread, and to preſent their report.

Mr. Alderman Wood ſaid, that he had felt himſelf quite at a loſs to conceive in what manner the worthy Gentleman (Mr. Griffiths) could make out any caſe before the Court, in order to ground his motion upon. He could not avoid ſaying that he thought that if any meaſures were neceſſary, they ſhould have originated in the Court of Aldermen. If the Lord Mayor had choſen to call for the aſſiſtance of the Court of Aldermen upon this ſubject, he was ſure that their aſſiſtance would have been readily granted. He believed that it was always the practice, in times of difficulty, for the Lord Mayor to call a Court of Aldermen upon the ſubject; yet, for the laſt 22 weeks, the Lord Mayor ſeemed to have conſidered this unneceſſary. It might be ſaid that it was only on account of the abundant harveſt that we had had, that the preſent price of bread became a ſubject which called for ſuch an examination. Nobody denied that the harveſt was abundant, nor did he believe that there was any diſguiſe about the quantity of wheat or of flour in London. The fact was that on account of the unuſually dry ſeaſon, many mills in the neighbourhood of London could not work; but in Suffolk, in the Iſle of Wight, and in other places, there were ſide mills that did work, and were ſending up great quantities of flour to London. He was ſure that the high price of flour in the London market at preſent would be the means of bringing up a ſufficient ſupply from the country. He remembered, that in the Mayoralty of Sir James Shaw, that Magiſtrate had endeavoured to regulate the aſſize of bread by the price of wheat, but had found it impoſſible. On another occaſion, during the Mayoralty of Sir T. Smith, when the attention of the Court of Aldermen was called to the ſubject, Sir W. Curtis gave it as his opinion, that the beſt way would be to take away the aſſize of bread altogether. It appeared to him, that the aſſize rather tended to increaſe the price of bread; for although a baker might now ſell under the aſſize fixed, yet he could not do it without being branded as an underſeller. He thought the bakers were a moſt induſtrious body of men, and very ill uſed. They often gave long credit, without being at liberty, as other tradeſmen do, of adding any thing to the price on account of this credit. They were more liable to loſſes than moſt other tradeſmen, as he never knew a poor debtor yet that was not indebted to his baker. If the price of bread were now to be regulated by the price of wheat, he was convinced that the bakers would be ruined, if they were ſtill to follow their trade. A great deal of the wheat which was ſold at the market, was not fit to make fine flour from, and he believed that the averages were by no means fairly taken. It would be full as juſt to regulate the price of cloth from the price of Spaniſh wool, as to regulate the price of bread from the preſent price of flour. It was quite abſurd to attempt to raiſe an outcry againſt one claſs of the community who was no more in fault than the reſt. In every trade there were ſome diſhoneſt individuals, but it was not fair to charge a whole trade with combining to rob the public. This was a very ſtrong charge, which he thought the worthy Gentleman ought not to have made without having any foundation for it to ſtate to the Court. He was convinced, that if the Lord Mayor had perſiſted in his ſyſtem for regulating the price of bread by that of wheat, the peace of the city would have been ſeriouſly endangered. The bakers could not have continued their trade without loſs; and if they had abandoned it, beſides the dreadful inconvenience which the public would have ſuſtained, a hue and cry would have been raiſed againſt the bakers, which might have coſt many of them their lives, or, at leaſt, the deſtruction of their houſes. The bakers were a moſt induſtrious claſs of the community, and, perhaps, the moſt hard-working, as they worked by night as well as by day: and yet it was certainly true, as had been ſtated by the mover, that very few of them made fortunes. He believed that the high price of flour was not from the effect of combination, and that there could be no combination which would prevent any article of general conſumption from finding its way into the market, at a fair price. He did not believe that flour was kept back from the market; but he believed that who ſent it, ſold it at the beſt price they could get for it. This was the caſe with reſpect to every other commodity. Supposing a number of ſhips were to ſail from the Weſt Indies at the ſame time, but one was to arrive by accident ſooner than the others, there was nothing at all unjuſt in the owners of that veſſel ſelling their ſugars at as high a price as they could get for them in the market. If, however, they were to hold them back, and not ſell them, it was evident they would be the loſers when the other ſhips came in. Although there might be rogues in grain as well as in every other trade, yet he did not think it fair or liberal to ſet up a clamour againſt a whole trade for the roguery of a few individuals. If Parliament were to be applied to at all upon the ſubject, he thought the application ſhould be to do away the aſſize altogether.

The Lord Mayor ſaid, that if the worthy Alderman had been in his place, and his memory had been correct, he might have recollected that he had mentioned the ſubject at a Court of Aldermen with in the time that he had ſtated. The opinion which Sir W. Curtis had given was, that it was always dangerous to interfere with the prices of the neceſſaries of life, but that he thought it would be very dangerous at the preſent time to remove the aſſize altogether. It appeared to him that the middle and lower claſſes of the community might naturally look to that Court to protect them from injuſtice and impoſition. The Worthy Alderman, (Alderman Wood), had ſtated that the mealmen always ſent up their flour to be ſold at the beſt market-price: This, however, was not the caſe. He had made very diligent enquires on this ſubject, in all the neighbouring counties, and particularly in Suffolk, and thoſe places which had been mentioned, and he found that ſometimes directions had been given not to ſell before Chriſtmas. He believed, that all the bakers who were not concerned in mills were ſatiſfied with his conduct, and conſidered the Lord Mayor of London as one of their beſt friends. He certainly did not wiſh to excite any outcry or prejudice againſt them.

Mr. Alderman Wood inſiſted, that the queſtion ought to have originated in the Court of Aldermen, and he thought it was inſulting to that Court not have ſubmitted it to them in the firſt place. He then mentioned a caſe within his own knowledge of a baker in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, who had long ſold bread under the aſſize, and who had by his induſtry acquired a handſome fortune. This man bought his wheat himſelf at the country markets; and he was convinced that what was called the average price of wheat in the London-market, would be an unfair criterion for the price of bread.

The Lord Mayor vindicated himſelf from the imputation of treating the Court of Aldermen with diſreſpect. This was a charge which he thought no Member in that Court was warranted in bringing againſt him.

Mr. Quin confeſſed himſelf beyond meaſure ſurpriſed, that upon a public queſtion of ſuch difficulty, and ſuch great importance to the public, any ſpecific propoſition could be ſubmitted to the Court to decide upon, without previouſly entering into any enquiry upon the ſubject. He really looked at his worthy Friend (Mr. Griffiths) with ſome aſtoniſhment, when he ſaw him riſe for the purpoſe of deciding a great queſtion, which had ſo long baffled the attempts of former Courts and puzzled our Legiſlature. That which all our Legiſlators and Statesmen had not for many centuries been able to effect, his worthy Friend thought himſelf able to effect by a ſimple reſolution, in ſupport of which he ſeemed to think it unneceſſary to adduce many arguments. The reſolution, however, which had appeared to the Mover ſo ſelf-evident and concluſive, appeared to him to be one that the Court could not by poſſibility agree to. He was ſure that the Gentlemen who ſigned the requiſition could never have been aware, that ſo ſtrange a propoſition would have been ſubmitted to the Court. The price of bread—that indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, and the repreſentative of the value of money—was a thing which hardly any Legiſlature but our own had ventured to touch. Although our Legiſlature had touched it, it had taken care to touch it with a very delicate hand. It had, indeed, been generally acknowledged, that the interference of the Legiſlature in ſettling the price of proviſions had been almoſt always productive of miſchief. At preſent the bakers were obliged to make returns upon oath of the quantity and price of the flour they bought, and from thoſe returns an average price is fixed, by which the aſſize was regulated. He believed that the high price of flour was very unjuſtly attributed to combination, and that if the ſubject were fairly examined, it would be found to proceed from other cauſes. In the year 1795, this country was viſited by a poſitive famine, and yet the Legiſlature did not dare to interfere with the prices of flour and bread. [illegible] they would have conſiderably increaſed the evil. All that they did was to prohibit the exportation of corn and flour, give high bounties on importation, and ſtop the diſtilleries. As for Government purchaſing corn abroad, or eſtabliſhing granaries at home, he was convinced that ſuch meaſures would produce more harm than good. In 1800 there was a conſiderable ſcarcity, although not a famine; and yet the Legiſlature did not think proper to interfere in regulating the price of proviſions. What the Legiſlature did not think proper to do in times of the greateſt ſcarcity, the Court was now called upon to propoſe to them to do after an abundant harveſt. His worthy friend ought to have ſtated ſtrong grounds indeed, when he propoſed cutting up the preſent ſyſtem, and introducing another. He had heard many arguments for doing away the aſſize of bread altogether, but he had heard none for extending the principle of the aſſize to perſons and trades that were not now ſubject to it. He did not conceive that the Court could poſſibly agree to this reſolution, which came upon them without notice. It was uſual when any Member had any meaſure to ſubmit to the Court, to give an outline or ſort of ſkeleton of it in the notice [illegible]

and the mover having laid the skeleton of his motion before them, might in the course of his speech put flesh upon it. But in this case the Worthy Mover had kept the skeleton as well as the flesh in his pocket, and the Court were completely ignorant of the nature of his proposition until he had finished his speech. If, then, there was no other objection, he should object to it for want of notice, and for being brought before the Court by surprise. It must be recollected that the average price of bread in the year 1810 was 1s. 2½d., in the year 1811 it was 1s. 4d., in the year 1812, it was 1s. 6d., and now it is 1s. 3½d. Now, although after the abundant harvest we had had, the price might be somewhat too high, yet, if compared with the price in former years, it could not be said to be very dear. It was natural to suppose, that without any interference, the price of bread must still fall about two-pence lower, when the supplies of flour came in from the country. If, then, when all other things were so dear, bread should be sold during the winter at thirteen pence half-penny the quartern loaf, he did not think that this was a price that would call upon the Legislature for any further interference. He deprecated the system of throwing out vague and general charges against a whole trade, and considered that the price of provisions, like that of any other commodities, would find its own level.

Mr. Moore was of opinion that no man intended to speak harshly of the bakers, as a body of men, though something certainly ought to be done; but an application to Parliament was out of the question. He should move as an amendment, "that it be referred to a Committee, consisting of the Court of Aldermen, and a Common Councilman from each Ward, to take into consideration the present high price of bread, and what means, if any, should be adopted, in order to reduce the same; and to report the same to the Court."

Mr. Dixon seconded the motion, and proceeded to state, that in the year 1795, twelve Gentlemen had been summoned to the Mansion-house by Alderman Skinner, in order to have the benefit of their advice; but his own opinion had previously been made up, though he, (Mr. Dixon), as well as others, had advised him to let the matter rest as it then was, for the apprehension of a great scarcity often produced one. The Meeting was of another opinion, and the Act was made.

Alderman Brydges said a few words (as far as we could collect) in favour of the bakers.

Alderman Atkins had consulted with many honourable men upon this subject, and was surprised that the worthy Mover should have designated any body of men by the appellation of public robbers. Great difficulties certainly existed but the public mind should not be biased against any body of men. One honourable Member was desirous of public competition, but it behoved the Court to look to the situation in which they were placed. They could have no wish but to do justice to the country; and the country at large, he believed, were perfectly satisfied with their conduct. Was the assize law to be given up, sanctioned by the authority and approbation of the greatest men that the country had produced? He saw corn in such quantities, that if any measure of that kind were to be adopted, perhaps now was the time; but such a question should be looked at in all its parts. From the various Acts of Parliament that had passed upon the subject, it certainly appeared to have received every degree of consideration from the ablest men; it had met the best consideration of the country, and been sanctioned by the authority of a long series of Chief Magistrates of the metropolis. Could the worthy Mover produce any instances of fraud, he should have his support; but nothing of that nature had been brought forward. Still he did not mean to assert, that no improvements could be made upon the present system: much could, no doubt, be effected, by the experience and abilities of those who had passed the civic chair, but not by throwing slander upon any body of men. One point he should warmly recommend, and that was, to consolidate all the Acts of Parliament, and not be obliged to refer from one of them to another, but to make them equally applicable to the mealman and to the baker, and intelligible to the meanest capacity. To go more into the subject at present, would be to prejudge the question. The worthy Mover had committed some errors; but the worthy Alderman (Wood) had committed a much worse, by his unguarded attack upon the Chief Magistrate; such a proceeding could only tend to bring the Court into contempt. On such a question as the present, the aid of many would be needful to come to a sound decision. For himself he was of opinion, that an Act of Parliament to consolidate all the former Acts, and the continuance of the assize, was the only grounds on which the article of bread could either be reduced to, or kept at, a moderate rate.

Mr. Griffiths withdrew his motion.

Mr. Slade thought the great question was, whether the assize was a good thing or not? Now, it appeared that, in places where thne was no assize, no complaints were heard, and the bread was cheaper. He was of opinion that the Committee should be instructed to report, before the meeting of Parliament, whether the repeal of the Assize Act would not reduce the price of bread.

Mr. Dixon thought this should be a special instruction to the Committee.

Alderman Brydges said there was a defect in the system altogether.

Mr. Judkins stated, that had the assize been regulated by the price of wheat, the average price of the quartern-loaf would, for 33 weeks, have been 1s. 7d. To make the baker exercise his trade when he would lose a penny per loaf, was impossible. Now, indeed, from the clamour raised against a very useful body of men, the name of baker was a term of reproach. To them, to set the assize by the price of wheat would be absolute ruin. From the state of the weather the farmer had had no time to thresh, but had gone from field to field, till he had got in the whole of his harvest. One tenth of the harvest crop would be wanted for seed for the next; and he himself had received several letters, (one of which he read) stating, that from the convulsed state of the London market, the farmers were reluctant to send their corn to it. That was the real cause of the high price of bread, and not any combination among the bakers.

Mr. Griffiths briefly replied, and acknowledged that in his application of the term, "robbing the public," he had expressed himself unguardedly.

Mr. Alderman Birch was glad the question had taken such a turn, as every possible information would now be obtained. Some Gentlemen had expressed a wish that the assize should be done away; but this regulation of the assize had lasted for 700 years, and more attention had been paid to it than to any other subject of domestic regulation, and to meddle with it would tend materially to endanger the peace of the metropolis. Should it now be done away in consequence of any visionary speculations, the most mischievous effects would result from it. A worthy Alderman (Wood) had mentioned the case of a baker, who uniformly sold at a lower rate than was fixed by the assize: now, upon his own shewing, this was a proof that the assize was virtually done away, as what this man did, every man had it in his power to do if he chose. The Court should be cautious how they recommended to Parliament to abolish the assize.

Mr. Slade moved as an amendment, "That instead of appointing a Committee, consisting of the Court of Aldermen, and a Member of the Common Council from each ward, the subject of the high price of provisions should be referred to the Coal and Corn Committee."

Upon a show of hands, the Amendment was negatived, and Mr. Moore's motion was carried by a considerable majority.—Adjourned.

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